The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3436 WEDNESDAY, MAY 3. 1893. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL£2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP.....£ 251,093.15.0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick, Esq.—Chairman.
Adolf von André, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Egbert Iveson, Esq. | H. D. Stewart, Esq.
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. J. J. Keswick. | The Hon. C. P. Chater.
H. Hoppius, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
Agencies—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [199

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
LATE
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED£1,125,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | W. Wotton, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai, Amoy and Foochow.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 3 " " 3 "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 "
Hongkong, 27th April, 1893. [8

Insurances.

THE STANDARD.
A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £7,000,000 Stg.; the Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
679—6] Agents, Hongkong

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO } $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [869

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1893. [173

NOTICE.

DIVING.

AN experienced man seeks an engagement as a DIVER, either as an "OPERATIVE" or in charge of a DIVING PARTY. Fully acquainted with all latest improvements in Sub-marine Craft, Telephone, Lamp-work, etc.

Siebe and Gorman's apparatus (Double or Single Pumps) can be provided.

Breakwater and Pier Work a Speciality.

The Salving of Cargo and Removal of Wrecks undertaken in any locality.

References regarding work executed in the North Atlantic, Mediterranean and China Seas can be seen.

DETONATOR,
c/o Office of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1893. [318

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May proximo, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of considering and determining upon the formation of a LOCAL ASSOCIATION, having for its object the obtaining for the INHABITANTS OF HONGKONG INCREASED POWERS in the MANAGEMENT of all LOCAL AFFAIRS.

JNO. J. FRANCIS,
Chairman, Provisional Committee.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1893. [505

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of "THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED," will be held at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of May, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the First day of May, 1893, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the first Subsection of Article 103 of the Articles of Association of The China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, with its marginal note, be expunged, and that in lieu thereof the following Subsection and marginal note be inserted, viz:—

Investment of Funds. 1st.—It may invest the Funds of the Company in or upon English, Indian, and Hongkong Government Stocks, Bonds, and Funds, and in or upon the Stocks, Bonds, Funds, and Securities of any Foreign Government, Country, or State, and upon Mortgage of freehold or leasehold property in Hongkong or elsewhere, and in or upon deposits with or loans at interest to any Banking Institutions wherever established, and in or upon such other Securities as it may in its discretion think fit, and may from time to time convert or realize any monies so invested and re-invest the same in or upon any of the Securities aforesaid as occasion requires.

By Order of the Board.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1893. [526

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of Twenty-Five per Cent. upon Contributions for the year 1892, has been Declared.

WARRANTS may be had on application at the Office of the SOCIETY on and after the 8th May.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1893. [498

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of this Company will be TRANSFERED on which the Calls on the NEW SHARES standing in the same Name remain Unpaid.

By Order,

R. LYALL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [444

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public that he has bought from the Official Trustee the GOODWILL and STOCK-IN-TRADE of the TEEN YIK OIL SHOP, No. 44, Bonham Strand West, and that he will carry on the same Business in the same place and under the same Style.

MOW TACK.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1893. [464

油生記天游米德茂

D R. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vulnerary; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds, is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1893. [406

KOCH'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 30, STANLEY STREET.

BOARD and LODGING, Per Day ...$ 1.50

BOARD (TIFFIN and DINNER) Per Month..... } $25.00

Hongkong, 24th March, 1893. [370

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and Table Accommodation.

Apply to

Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [36

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, STAINFIELD'S—1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES at Moderate Terms.

MRS. STAINFIELD,
Proprietress.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1892. [49

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

SALTERS' CELEBRATED BLACK GUT
TENNIS BATS.
AYRES' 1893 CHAMPIONSHIP
TENNIS BALLS.
SALTERS' ALL BUCK, RED RUBBER
TENNIS SHOES.
TENNIS NETS AND POLES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1893. [7

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

CALCUTTA MADE
SUN HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1893 [1071

W. ROBINSON & Co.

(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL) HONGKONG.

PIANO TUNING
SATISFACTORY WORK GUARANTEED.

SINGLE TUNING$ 5.00.
6 TUNINGS A YEAR.....$25.00 PER ANNUM.
12 do. do.$48.00 do.

INCLUDING MINOR REPAIRS AND THE KEEPING OF THE PIANO IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION.

PIANOS BOUGHT, SOLD OR TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, PACKED, REMOVED AND STORED.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1893. [581

W. POWELL & CO.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

CALCUTTA
PITH HATS,

COVERED IN ANY MATERIAL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
OLD PITH HATS RE-COVERED.

W. POWELL & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd April 1893. [6

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same Management.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1892. [108

W. BREWER.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

SLAZENGER'S DEMON TENNIS BATS.
CHAMPION TENNIS BATS.
ALLIANCE TENNIS BATS.
WIMBLEDON TENNIS BATS.
FAVORITE, FALCON, &c.

SPECIAL BLACK GUT BATS. AYRES' REGULATION TENNIS BALLS.
SLAZENGER & SONS' 1893 BALLS. FAULTLESS UNDERSEWN and other BALLS.
FOOTBALLS. BOYS' CRICKET SETS. PARLOUR SKITTLES and other Games.
TENNIS BELTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
TENNIS SHOES. (Henshaw's) both Ladies and Gentlemen.

GUIDE TO HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1893. [40

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day handed over CHARGE of the HEAD OFFICE of this BANK to Mr. THOMAS JACKSON.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
F. DE BOVIS,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [510

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBERS and others will kindly note that the Shroff NG YAT SHING is NOT AUTHORISED to collect Accounts for this Company after this date.

W. STUART HARRISON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1893 [524

STEAM WATER-BOATS.

SHIPS Supplied with FRESH WATER for BOILERS and DOMESTIC PURPOSES with despatch.

J. W. KEW & Co.,
2nd Floor,
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1893. [483

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON,
COAL CONTRACTOR.
COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

SHIPS VISITING MANILA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c.
WATER and BALLAST BOATS.
Manila, 13th March, 1893. [338

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [493

THE MIIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIIKE COAL is a BITUMINOUS COAL of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages to Ships' Owners and Captains, who coal their bunkers direct from the Undersigned:—

FRESHNESS of the coal.
UNIFORMITY of quality.
FREEDOM from impurities.
Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.
Quick despatch.
BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 4th September 1892. [890

KING WO CHEONG.

COAL MERCHANTS, SHIP'S COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, &c.

Have for Sale a cargo of pure AKAIKI COAL, ex GODOWN and ex SHIP.

MR. J. W. BOYD, Superintendent at Kowloon Docks, reports that AKAIKI COAL GIVES TEN PER CENT. BETTER RESULTS than any Japanese Coal he has ever used.

For full particulars as to price, &c.,
Apply to
KING WO CHEONG,
No. 32, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1893. [187

For Sale.

LANSON'S CHAMPAGNE

LANSON PÈRE ET FILS
AS SUPPLIED TO THE "GUARDS."

THIS CHAMPAGNE was selected for the CALEDONIAN BALL in Shanghai.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Hongkong and China.
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1893. [463

THEY LEAD THEM ALL,
THE CELEBRATED
CALIFORNIA WINES,
from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER AND VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivina) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Unadulterated.

Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to
MACONDRAY BROTHERS & LOCKARD.
Commission Merchants,
No. 30, Water Street,
Yokohama.
Yokohama, 12th August, 1892. [26

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"ENERGIA,"
Stokes, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on or about THURSDAY, the 18th May, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1893. [309

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, VENICE, FIUME, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
"MARIA VALERIE,"
Captain A. Mitis, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 6th May, at 3 P.M.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1893. [447

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"DENBIGHSHIRE."
Captain Vyvyan, will be despatched as above on or about the 12th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [387

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at MACAO, TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"MENMUIR,"
Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 13th May, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1893 [516

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR HONOLULU.

THE Company's Steamship
"MIIKE MARU"
will leave Yokohama for the above Port on or about the 6th proximo.

Cargo for transhipment will be sent forward not later than the 27th instant.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [519

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship
"CELTIC CHIEF,"
Owen, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1893. [241

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Ship
"IRON DUKE,"
Hashagen, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1893 [487

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [2

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"HOLYROOD"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON on the 6th May, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 6th May, will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1893. [314

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers:

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
5] The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1893.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The National Bank of Australasia has suspended payment, but the Commercial Bank of Australia has resumed business. The Victorian Government, to prevent a panic, proclaimed Bank Holidays extending over five days.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Chicago Exhibition was opened on 1st May by President Cleveland with great *eclat*.

ANOTHER GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

Sir Charles Dilke moved that the time had now come to give effect to the declarations of successive Administrations as to England's withdrawal from Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone, in replying, stated that the burden of occupation possibly was a risk for England inasmuch as permanent occupation of Egypt did not coincide with the traditional policy of the country, good faith towards the Sultan, or declarations made to Europe, nevertheless, English occupation conferred enormous benefits on Egypt, and France had no special title to intervene; her rights not being different from those of other nations. The position, he said, was an extremely delicate one, the events of last January having made it the exclusive duty of Great Britain to endeavour to maintain the security and peace of Egypt. The motion was negatived.

SHANGHAI RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 2ND MAY.

The following are the results of the first day's racing, which reached us too late for publication last evening:—

The SUBSCRIPTION STAKES, ½ mile.
Mr. Master's Joke, 10st. 12lb..... 1
The CRITERION STAKES, 1 mile.
Mr. Treban's Majestic, 11st. 3lb..... 1
The GRIFFINS' PLATE, ½ mile.
Mr. Sassoon's Barleycorn, 11st. 4lb... 1
The CATHAY CUP, 1½ mile.
Mr. Sassoon's Hero, 11st. 7lb..... 1
The JOCKEY CUP, once round.
Mr. Josser's Firefly, 10st. 12lb..... 1
The KIANG-SU PLATE, 1½ mile.
Mr. Treban's Bovril, 11st. 11lb..... 1
The HART LEGACY CUP, ½ mile.
Mr. Sassoon's Scorcher, 11st. 11lb..... 1
The RACING STAKES, 1½ mile.
Mr. Buxey's Torchlight, 10st. 12lb... 1
The ROADSTERS' PLATE, once round.
Mr. Josser's Smuggler, 10st. 12lb... 1
The GRAND STAND STAKES, 1 mile.
Mr. Ring's Omar, 11st. 4lb..... 1

SECOND DAY,—WEDNESDAY, MAY 3RD.

The following are the results:—

The CHU-KA-ZA CUP, ½ mile.
Mr. Sassoon's Hollyhock, 11st. 11lb... 1
The SHANGHAI DERBY, 1½ mile.
Mr. Sassoon's Barleycorn, 11st. 4lb.... 1
The LADIES' PURSE, 1½ mile.
Mr. John Peel's Talisman, 11st. 11lb... 1

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

IT is confidently reported that cholera has been quite stamped out at Malacca.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Java* left Bombay on the 1st inst., for this port.

MR CLEVELAND has announced that he will appoint no whisky-drinkers to office.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left Shanghai at noon yesterday, for this port.

Edward.—What is Chinese philosophy?
Charles.—To take things Coolly, I presume!

THE two Chinese prisoners who recently escaped from the Singapore prison have been re-arrested.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong 12th April, arrived at Vancouver at 6 a.m. yesterday.

Miss Gay *(at the Dispensary)*.—An ounce of powder, please.
Polite Assistant.—For the face?
Miss Gay (out of temper).—If I'd wanted it for a gun, I'd have gone to Schmidt's.

A JAVA paper says that after having met with but poor support in Batavia, the D'Enson Doyle Concert Company have gone on to Samarang and Soerabaya. After Java they visit Hongkong *en route* to Japan and Chicago.

AMONG the passengers sailing for Europe in the *Yarra* to-day were Mr. and Mrs. de Bovis. Quite a host of friends assembled at Pedders Wharf to bid them *bon voyage*. Dr. and Mrs. Hartigan also left for "home" in the same steamer.

AT the Magistracy to-day, before Capt. Hastings, a Chinese hawker, detected by a *lukong* selling Manila lottery tickets among the Europeans on board the steamship *Diamond* this morning, was sentenced to a fine of $25 or imprisonment for six weeks.

A RANGOON paper states that a barrister in Burmah, disgusted with the aspect of legal business in that province, intends importing a diver's dress at Mergui, and using it himself to find pearls which are said to be plentiful along the southern coast.

AN estimate of the extent and value of the existing postage-stamp collections, based largely on the showing of a census taken for the purpose, places those existing in England at a total market value of £125,000 and those in the rest of the world at £100,000.

THE North Borneo *Herald* states that a Japanese gentleman, Inauda Shinnosuke, has applied for a concession of land in North Borneo for the purpose of planting rice, sugar, coffee, tapioca etc. He expects to introduce many Japanese followers from Japan. The Governor has reserved for him the Island of Pulo Timbong, which he has selected for the above purpose, until the month of August next.

CORTEZ, the celebrated Spanish invader of South America, obtained in Mexico five emeralds of wonderful size and beauty. One was cut like a rose, another in the shape of a horn, a third in that of a fish, with diamond eyes, a fourth like a bell, with a pearl for a clapper, and the fifth was a cup, with a foot of gold and four little chains, each ending with a large pearl. He had also two emerald vases, worth 300,000 crowns each.

ELECTRICITY is a wholly up-to-date toilet for a fancy ball. One described has a skirt of electric blue satin covered with silver zigzags, the waist encircled by the electric coils, represented by silver cord. This keeps the low bodice, made of *crepe de chine* in place, and from it falls a tunic, opening in front, of the same diaphanous material. There are wings at the back and an electric star in the hair, in the hand a staff, surmounted by a globe and encircled with the silver cords.

IN speaking of the Chicago Exhibition, ex-Missionary Dr. N. Allen informs an American paper that Korea will send the most curious collection of exhibits to be seen at the Fair. It is from the palace of the present dynasty, which is 500 years old. In that time many quaint and interesting articles have accumulated, consisting of rare and fine tapestries, paintings, and minerals. There are many articles of wearing apparel made for the Queen. Pottery will form an important factor, as Korea used to be the most famous of all nations in making this ware. It was the Koreans who taught the Japanese and then lost the art, leaving to Japan the reputation of making the best pottery in the world.

PROFESSOR Vambery has been lecturing on the "Fashion of Languages" before the Buda-Pesth English Club. English, he said, may now be called the most fashionable language in all the five parts of the world. It began to spread in the first decades of the century through English literature, and in Asia by means of accelerated communication. Steamers were the wings of the English language in the Far East, and its spreading from India and the Straits Settlements to China and Japan is simply miraculous. There is no exaggeration in saying that the number of English-speaking Asiatics amounts to-day to 3,000,000; that of Europeans to more than 1,000,000, and these, added to the 126,000,000 Anglo-Saxons, give a total of English-speaking men and women of 130,000,000. Should the increase continue in the same proportion, the middle of next century will have 200,000,000 English-speaking persons and the English will have no rival in the world beside the Chinese. Phonetically English is unsuitable for the foreigner, and the lecturer declares he always suffered acute pain in the jaws when speaking publicly in England and trying to imitate genuine English. The phonetic difficulties are, however, amply rewarded through the expressiveness, the rare precision, vigor and exactness in which English surpasses all other European tongues.

WHEN a missionary wears ribbed trousers, he may be said to show many stripes.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Teheran* left Singapore for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday.

Mrs. B.—Pray tell me your ideal of a face? Ho Kee.—Square face!

TOM. MASSON says that missionaries ought to be encouraged who have twins, as it enables cannibals to enjoy a phil opœna.

MR. Henry Burnett, a once popular tenor, who married Dickens's eldest sister, recently died at Titchfield, Hants, in his 82nd year. His deformed child who died about 1848, was the original "Paul Dombey."

IN the gallery of a Melbourne theatre. She: "Don't he cuddle her up lovely, Bill?" Bill (with fearful contempt): "Bah! what——rot!" She (with genuine pathos): "It's a lot a-good of *you* goin' to a theatre—you never learn nothin'."

AN authority on prison reform says:—Convicts should be paid the prevailing rate of wages, out of their earnings, the State should deduct its outlay for housing, feeding, guarding and clothing them; the balance should be applied to the support of the convict's family if he has one, and if he has not, it should be passed over to his credit to support him while he is looking for work after his liberation.

YESTERDAY a little Chinese girl who had been sent by her mother to change $28 in silver for notes was returning along Queen's Road with the notes tied up in a handkerchief, when a coolie snatched the bundle from her and ran away. An Indian constable, off duty and in plain clothes, saw the theft, set his feet in motion and after an exciting chase caught the thief and recovered the money. The coolie was "sent up" for six months to-day.

MR. HAYTER, the Victorian Government Statistician, estimates the mean population of the different Australian colonies at the end of last December as follows:—Victoria, 1,162,526; New South Wales, 1,181,175; Queensland, 415,813; South Australia proper, 326,222; Northern Territory, 5,012; Western Australia, 55,980; total, 3,146,728. In Tasmania the population is estimated at 152,883, and in New Zealand at 642,246, the grand total of Australasia thus being 3,941,856. These figures are exclusive of aborigines, except in the cases of Victoria and New South Wales. In the former colony 565 and in the latter 8,280 were enumerated at the census. Maoris in New Zealand estimated to number 41,993 are also excluded.

FAVOURITE SONGS.

The Toper's—When the Bloom is on the Rye.
The Miner's—Rock Me to Sleep, Mother.
The Shoe Dealer's—Oh, dem Golden Slippers.
The Evolutionist's—Listen to My Tale of Woe.
The Merchant's—The Sweet By and By.
The Carpenter's—I Built a Bridge of Fancies.
The Burglar's—Oft in the Stilly Night.
The Baldheaded Man's—Shoo, Fly, Don't Bother me!
The Dyer's—Why do Summer Roses Fade?
The Reporter's—Speak to Me, Speak.
The Milliner's—The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring, Tra-la.
The Capitalist's—Ye Banks and Braes.
The Miller's—'Tis But a Little Faded Flower.
The Countryman's—The Wearing of the Green.
The Convict's—Oh, For the Wings of a Dove!
The Gambler's—God Save the Queen!

FREQUENTLY we read of some splendid professional or business man dropping out of life through nervous prostration. Indeed the number who succumb to this growing malady has increased alarmingly of late, and the death rate of those who commit suicide is also on the increase. Eminent medical men, says a contemporary, agree that this is chiefly owing to overworking the brain and neglect of bodily exercise; hence irritability and sleeplessness through the inability to stop thinking at night. Finally, if no remedy is sought, the faculty of the imagination breaks away from the will. Mind actively pushed too far impairs the general health and endangers the brain, which, when overworked, is unable to recuperate by nutrition; then, if the nervous forces continue to be pushed, the body breaks down and the symptoms of nervous prostration appear and many so afflicted die of exhaustion, Bright's disease, etc., who would live to old age if physical strength were not squandered and vital forces wasted. The best preventive against the growing malady of nervous prostration is judicious habitual physical exercise. Constant and regular exercise is necessary for all brain-workers—the middle-aged as well as the young. Gladstone, on whom the hopes of a nation depend, is alive to the value of physical training. By earnest physical exercise he has built up a strong and healthy body and keeps it in a condition to resist disease. Exercise aids digestion, improves physique, clears the mind and gives grace and assurance. The fundamental functions of the body are the functions of the heart and lungs, and as the welfare of the body depends largely upon these functions it is well to use means to develop and strengthen them, which can be done by proper physical exercise; by so doing better oxygenated blood is carried to the muscles and conditions created which develop the nervous system.

ABOUT five or six years ago three young scholars, Po Chin-kuei, Ch'ü Yan-shou and Po Chih-yuen were sent by the Corean government to Japan to study mining engineering. Having completed their course of study, they returned recently to Seoul and their abilities were soon put to the test by the Board of Works, who sent Po Chin-kuei to examine the mining prospects of the Royal prefecture—Seoul and its dependencies,—Hwanghai and P'ingan prefectures; Ch'ü Yan-shou to examine the prefectures of Chungch'ing, Ch'uanlo and Ch'ingshang, and Po Chih-yuen to investigate the mineral resources of Hsienching and Chiangyuan prefectures, or, in all eight provinces." After a couple of months' absence, says the *N. C. Daily News*, the following reports were presented by the young engineers to the Board of Works and embodied by that Board in a memorial to the King of Corea. "Royal prefecture of Seoul—Chingchitao—contains the greatest quantity of gold-bearing sand in the whole kingdom, whilst the prefecture of P'ingan contains rich deposits of silver with a few coal and gold mines. As for the prefecture of Hsienching it is simply covered with gold-bearing sand. Those of Ch'uanlo and Ch'ingshang have also numerous gold mines that may be worked with profit; but the prefecture of Chung-ch'ing is barren." The reports about the prefectures of Hwanghai and Chiangyuan are not given or perhaps had not yet been prepared. If these reports are to be depended upon, and, which is we fear equally improbable, the Corean government undertakes to develop these latent resources with honest zeal and a willingness to utilize Western assistance, there would seem to be a bright future before the country. The researches of foreign prospectors, however, have not hitherto given any reason to believe that there is such enormous mineral wealth easily accessible as these reports would indicate.

RUSSELL-JONES, a Sydney attorney *(log.)* to the N.S.W. Full Court: "How could I get a living with the establishment I have to keep up if Law were Justice?"

IN reference to the sinking of the new steam water-boat *Neptune*, which was reported to be caused by the rolling of the water in the tank, it is now stated that the fore-and-aft partition was intact and that there could not therefore have been any rolling; but that the capsizing was caused by fouling a buoy with hawser extending a little under water. Operations for raising the boat are now in progress.

IN Province Alcock, British Borneo, the Chinese squatters still continue planting coffee along the country road at Kudat and trees are healthy on good soil. From enquiries made by the North Borneo *Herald* it appears that the output in 1892 amounted to 20 pikuls from Chinese gardens only exclusive of Victoria estate. The sale of the coffee is confined to Hongkong, at which port the price is $28, owing no doubt to the many hands it goes through before reaching the retail sellers. This price is $6.50 below the Singapore market value for Liberian.

THE Singapore secretary of the Raub Australian Mining Company received a telegram from the manager at Raub on the 24th ult. stating that at a rough clean-up of the battery there was a yield of 1,100 ounces of amalgam. The estimated quantity of stone crushed to produce this result was 460 tons. The prospects at Raub continue good. In connection with this yield, it may reasonably be expected that there will be drawn from it about 375 ounces of gold. The *Straits Times* is informed that, of the 460 tons of stuff crushed, it is computed at least 300 tons came from low grade ore taken from Bukit Koman as the battery was running on that for fully three weeks.

TI-CHACK, who acts as vice-consul of the Chinese Government at Cooktown, Queensland, has been interviewed by a reporter on the N. Q. *Register*, and with reference to the breach of international laws practiced by the United States of America and the Australasian colonies against the Chinese, delivered himself of the following:—"The awakening change is coming, and within another 20 years China will be powerful enough on her border lands and bounding seas to command the respect of all nations. Confucius tells us that the time will come when there shall be but one sun and one moon for all the world; one of your great writers has predicted that the most momentous fight in the history of the world will be that between the Russians and Chinese in which the latter will prevail, the Anglo-Saxon race going down before the conquerors who will then rule the world. The fulfilment of that prediction may not come within a century, but the Australians and Americans by their unjust seclusion and oppression, and the Russians and British by their unprincipled encroachments, are precipitating the time when China, after developing its vast resources and consolidating its enormous power, must turn at bay, rend its persecutors, purge its borders and accomplish its destiny. Mark my words, although it is not going to be represented by a frigate at Chicago, the fleet of China is being rapidly increased, and next generation will see the dragon flag carried as creditably and floating as proudly on the waters of the world, as to-day are those of the Crosses, eagles, bears and stars." When the dragon swallows these, what price the Joss-man's whale?

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

May 3rd.

CHINESE WILL COMPLICATIONS.

In the administration suit of the Official Administrator and others against Tan Kwong Shi, plaintiffs applied for the administration of Tan Fung Ping's estate. Mr. A. J. Leach, instructed by Mr. Grist (Mr. C. D. Wilkinson's office) was for the Official Administrator and two other plaintiffs, Lung Shi, second wife, and Li Shi, fourth wife, of the testator; and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Wright (Wotton and Deacon) was for defendant, the first wife.

His lordship pointed out that the name of Mr. Bruce Shepherd was in the petition as the Official Administrator, nominal plaintiff, but as that gentleman had ceased to hold the office his name should be struck out.

Mr. Leach proceeded to quote from the will, which was to the effect that the property was to be divided into six equal shares; the first, to the eldest son; second, to the second son; third, to the third son; fourth, to the wife; fifth, to the second wife or concubine; and sixth, to the fourth wife or concubine. The chief difficulty seemed to be that in case of certain contingencies some of these six shares were (under the will) to be devoted to a sacrificial fund, which was a condition held by the Court to be void as creating a perpetuity; the plaintiffs wished to establish those bequests as absolute gifts, while the defendant sought to maintain that such shares must revert to the estate and be divided among the remaining legatees as to whom there was no invalid condition. The question was whether the conditional clauses (held to be void) showed an absolute interest or only a life interest to the particular legatees.

After some discussion his lordship granted a decree in accordance with the minutes.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The ordinary annual meeting of members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held to-day. Mr. A. G. Wood presided, and there were also present Messrs. T. H. Whitehead, R. M. Gray, H. Smith, J. J. Keswick, H. Hoppius, N. J. Ede, C. Jantzen, H. H. Joseph, (committee), Fullarton Henderson (secretary), C. P. Chater, J. J. Francis, A. McConachie, H. Byramjee, E. R. Belilios, J. H. Lewis, S. L. Darby, E. Alford, H. P. Mody, G. B. Dodwell, V. A. C. Hawkins, C. J. Holliday, and others.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. McConachie, the minutes of the last meeting were taken as read.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hoppius, the appointments of Messrs. Byramjee, Dodwell, Carlill & Co., Ho Tung, Hutchinson & Son, Dorabjee, and Mody as members of the Chamber were confirmed.

The Chairman said—The Report for last year, which the Committee has to place before the members of the Chamber, has been in your hands for some days. Most of the documents composing the appendix have been made public as they passed through the hands of the Committee, but in their present form they will recall to mind the various subjects which have been dealt with during the year. Two meetings of the Chamber were held during the year—the first convened by the Committee to obtain, in compliance with a request to that effect from the Government, the opinion of the Chamber as to the working of Ordinance No. 25, of 1891, and, after a discussion, extending over two days, the amended resolution, which is recorded in the Report, was adopted. The second meeting was called by requisition of the members to discuss a resolution on the currency question brought forward by them, similar to that adopted by the East India and China Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and many of the Chambers in the East, and the correspondence published shows that the Committee was prepared to co-operate in any measures likely to promote a remedy of the evil. Since the separation of the Brussels Convention, this very important question has been allowed to rest, and thus far none of the Governments, which were there represented, have taken any steps to do anything by way of legislation in the matter. Meanwhile, if it is, as yet, not too early to jump to a conclusion, there is temptation to find in the action of the Indian Government with regard to the allotment of Council drafts an indication that the Government is inspired with the belief that the price of silver has fallen below the average cost of production, and that, consequently, production is now diminishing; and from other sources we learn that a market value of 28.39 per oz. is estimated to be low enough to have a decided effect in curtailing the output of the metal. Should this be so, and it is a process which will become were evident in course of time, a remedy for the situation, by natural causes, may be provided, which may perhaps, in the long run, be more effective than any legislative interference could be. The Report refers to the interview which a member of the Committee had the pleasure to have with Mr. O'Conor, H.B.M.'s Minister, while passing through this Colony on his way to Peking. It was not to be expected that Mr. O'Conor, though not new to the post he was to occupy, would be able to deal, during the time which has since elapsed, with all the matters to which his attention was invited and promised; but the case of "Infringement of Treaty Rights," referred to in Appendix D, is an instance of his readiness to take up questions brought to his notice, and the Committee places every reliance on his energetic protection and promotion of the interests placed in his charge. Beyond the correspondence in Appendix 7 about the Light House Board, no further steps have been taken in this matter. The light on the Gap Rock and the telegraph cable connecting it with Hongkong came into use early in the year, and the service has proved itself fully as valuable to shipping interests as was expected; the Committee now looks forward to the time, when the cost of both having been recovered from the increased light-dues imposed for that purpose, those dues shall be done away with. The light-house on Waglan, now being built by the Imperial Maritime Customs, will soon be at work, and will add greatly to the facilities of navigation to and from the port. On Monday last the Committee was glad to take advantage of the presence of Mr. Von Brandt, late German Minister at Peking, and now on his way home, to have an interview with him and congratulate him on his retirement after a long period of valuable services rendered in China and Japan. Mr. Von Brandt took occasion to impress on the Chamber the powerful influence it, and such institutions as the China Association, with its branches, can bring to bear, and pointed out that, in agitating for an opening of the two Kwang provinces, and, through them, of Yunnan, to foreign trade and navigation, they would be undertaking a work which had good prospect of success especially as representations on this subject might not be unfavourably received by the authorities in Peking. Since the correspondence about the preferential rates granted by the Hoppo of Canton on junk-carried cargo was closed, no fresh causes of complaint have been brought to the notice of the Committee, so that it would appear that the representations made have been productive of good. Still, it may be necessary that vigilant watch should be kept to prevent a resumption of these irregular proceedings. I have to regret that two letters from the Government, closing the correspondence about the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, have been omitted from Appendix E.; they can be read now, if you wish, or they will be included in the final copy of the report of these proceedings. The question of the Convention between the Chinese Government and the Telegraph Companies was dealt with last year by the Committee who took steps to protest against its reported ratification, and the correspondence then closed with the letter from Mr. W. Keswick which appears on p. 35, app. *K*, of last year's report. During the autumn, rumours were again current of a Convention between the Russian and Chinese Governments to which effect, apparently, was given by the connection established between the telegraph systems of the two countries. The Committee was, at the time, unable to ascertain that any such convention had been ratified, and relying on the assurances of H.B.M.'s Government and on the good offices of its representative at Peking, trusted that it would not be concluded without some notice being given—but I observe that at the meeting of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce held on the 25th April the Chairman states that they had not been so fortunate as to stop the Telegraph Convention, which has been ratified, and he further states that, contrary to the general opinion there, China does not belong to the Telegraph Union, but on the other hand Russia does and it is questionable whether Russia is acting in accordance with the International Convention. It is, naturally, much to be regretted that the vigorous protests, made from so many quarters, against this Convention have been of no effect—and it only remains to hope that what is virtually the establishment of a powerful monopoly of telegraphic communications in China will not be found too prejudicial to trading interests. Considerations of this nature weighed with the Committee in expressing an opinion about the proposed duplicate cable to Hongkong—to which undertaking, on all other grounds, cordial support could be given. The Chamber is indebted to Mr. Wm. Keswick for his kind services in representing it at the second Congress of the Chambers of the Empire. Copies of the Report of proceedings have been received, but nothing especially affecting matters connected with Hongkong appears amongst the many subjects discussed, except perhaps that about the abolition of light dues, a question which has already been agitated here. As regards the China Association those members who have received copies of the last report must at once have perceived what an amount of valuable work is being performed by this Association. I would especially refer them to the paragraph relating to branches of the Association, in which it is pointed out how *much greater weight representations* made at Headquarters would have if based on the action of such branches. Local branches have been established in Shanghai and Yokohama and probably by this time in Kobe also. I believe that a meeting of subscribers will shortly be called for the purpose of forming a Hongkong Branch, when it is to be hoped the number of members enrolled will be largely increased and a thoroughly representative committee will be elected.

Mr. Francis:—Sir, I did not quite hear the last portion of your remarks, and I am not quite sure whether I am in order. What I wish to mention, however, is that in the last report of the China Association it is stated that a communication was sent some time ago to the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and Hongkong asking to be informed as to what questions affecting commerce in China required the attention of the Chambers of Commerce here and of the Association at home. It is further stated that a reply was received from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the Ministers in Peking were too busy looking after the safety of life and property; but that the Association's communication would receive early attention. My question is, therefore—what has this Chamber done, if anything? Because I do not see any reference to the matter in this report.

The Chairman:—The resolution ought to be seconded before discussion, but I may say that so far the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has not done anything in reference to the China Association, merely collecting the subscriptions independently; they have been sent home, and members have been elected. Questions requiring attention will shortly be taken up and dealt with in due course.

Mr. Francis:—I am sorry I did not speak sufficiently loud, as it is quite clear you did not hear me, Mr. Chairman. The China Association asked this Chamber to state what matters required attention on their part, and I want to know if any answer has been given, or if not, what has been done.

The Chairman:—No correspondence has ever taken place with the China Association, except as to the sending of subscriptions, as I mentioned.

Mr. Francis:—In fact, you say the statement in the report of the China Association is not correct?

Mr. Joseph:—We cannot say—we have not the report of the China Association before us. That is not what we are discussing.

After considerable discussion (in whispers) among the Committee, the matter dropped.

Mr Smith seconded the adoption of the report and accounts.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead:—Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I rise to make a few remarks with reference to the report regarding the interests committed to our care last year, and I would ask you when judging of our work to bear in mind that the energetic Chairman then elected left shortly thereafter, and has been absent from the Colony ever since, while the Vice Chairman then appointed has also been away from Hongkong during the period under review; thus we were placed at some disadvantage, but the Chamber is under great obligations to you, Mr. Chairman, for the tact, fairness, and impartiality you have exercised when presiding over the various meetings of the Committee.

A number of important and very difficult questions remain for your new Committee to grapple with.

First and foremost is the infringement of International treaties. There is not a doubt that the Chinese Government during 1892, encroached upon our treaty rights, and tampered with their obligations under the Chefoo Convention.

During 1890, Sir Chaloner Alabaster succeeded in gaining partial recognition of our right to send goods from Canton into the interior under Transit pass, but the Provincial authorities soon took alarm at a change that threatened to interfere with the native customs levies, which so seriously fetter inland trade, and they began in December, 1891, a systematic attempt to crush our rights. How have they succeeded? The Transit-pass trade from Canton in 1890 was Tls. 1,95,117, in 1891 it had grown to Tls. 1,741,864; whereas in 1892 it had dwindled down to Tls. 406,696; and the falling off is certain to be still more marked in 1893.

The complete stoppage in July last of the Transit-pass trade at Canton is due to a revival of the traditional opposition thereto by the Chinese officials in Kwangtung, and it is very clear that Consular representatives have not succeeded in maintaining the rights conceded on Foreign trade by International treaty, nor the cause of its freedom of movement generally under Transit-passes.

The Acting Consul General who succeeded Sir C. Alabaster states in his last report—"The Peking officials and the Mandarins generally are violently opposed to the Transit Pass system and resort to all kinds of expedients to prevent its use from becoming general; and the Commissioner of Customs at Canton attributed the great increase in the import trade of 1891 to the facilities the Transit-passes secured,"—and drew a strong inference "as to the extent to which, with lighter taxation and unfettered transit privileges, the trade and prosperity of the province could be increased."

The Transit trade could possibly support additional taxation if greater facilities and privileges were conceded. If a fixed Likin duty could be arranged payable on entry, simultaneously with the Import duty,—thus freeing Foreign Imports from all further taxation inland, as is now done in the case with opium—such an arrangement might conciliate the exigencies of the provincial revenue. It certainly would do much to ensure the expansion of Foreign Trade.

The lowering of Likin to less than Transit-pass Duty does not mean a gain to trade; when goods get beyond Canton and into the interior they are subjected to squeezes of unknown amount; the lowering of rates at Canton, we may be certain, is not more than temporary, and until the machinery for the carrying out of Transit-passes is thrown out of gear. The time has now arrived when the Kwangtung authorities, should be required to strictly observe Treaty provisions.

The British Minister at Peking has, it is said, called for reports from H.M.'s Consuls at the Treaty Ports where Transit trade exists, and we may feel sure His Excellency N. R. O'Conor will do whatever is possible under the unfortunate circumstances, but great injustice and serious injury have already been done; years will be required to remove the untoward evil consequences, and to effect any revival in the Transit-pass trade at Canton.

It is the duty of the Chamber to do all in its power to uphold Treaty rights already conceded to Commerce, and to see that stipulations with regard to Transit-passes are observed as fully in the south as in the north of China.

Therefore, I would suggest the immediate appointment of a Committee of four or five members to collect information and report on the trade under Transit-passes, with the view to the Chamber being placed in a position to communicate with the home authorities and with H.M.'s Plenipotentiary at Peking on this very important question.

In December last and again two months ago I was up a portion of the West River, and could not help feeling greatly astonished at the large dimensions trade there has assumed, but all is carried in junks and slow native craft. If even a portion of the interior of the country were opened to foreigners and to steam traffic, the trade with China would probably be found to be in its infancy and practically illimitable; at present it languishes for want of freedom in internal intercourse. The opening up of the West River to steam traffic as far as Wu-chow-fu, in the Province of Kwangsi, would settle the Transit question over the intervening region, and I earnestly hope all will calmly and firmly advocate for it.

The China Association has already done so, in a very able letter on 14th October last, to the Earl of Rosebery, H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—see appendix L, page 51.

The result of the partial opening of the Yangtze, as far as Chungking, ought to be a strong incentive to every one to leave no stone unturned in our efforts to obtain similar advantages on the West River, which serves the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, etc., and has undoubtedly very considerable possibilities. Chungking is 1500 miles up the Yangtze and was partially opened to foreign trade on 30th March 1891. Though it has diverted trade from Ichang the Customs returns show a decided net gain. The figures

or both ports were—in 1890 Tls. 6 403.295, in 1891 Tls. 6.794.044, and in 1892 Tls. 10.681,230. and the last Customs report states—"There is good reason to anticipate a large development (at Chungking) in the demand for Imports, and in the Exports for foreign markets."

A heavy tax on trade hitherto has been the cost of telegraphing to and from Europe and America, and your Committee brought the fact to the notice of Her Majesty's Minister, at the interview with His Excellency N. R. O'Conor on 2nd November last. It was pointed out that the mercantile community, long saddled with a $2 per word rate between China and Europe, a rate imposed and kept up by an agreement between the Telegraph Companies, have been waiting impatiently for the day when the Chinese, connecting their lines with the Russian land lines, would be able to give a much cheaper word rate. Trade is evidently to be deprived of any such benefit if the reported convention between Russia and China is confirmed. I cannot believe, however, that any new convention has been ratified, as Lord Salisbury gave a distinct assurance on 8th January, 1892, in reply to the Chamber's memorial to Her Majesty the Queen of 26th June, 1890, that negotiations were to be left in abeyance and not to be re-opened without previous reference to Her Majesty's Government —see appendix N, page 57.

The Telegraph Companies have aggravated the position of matters from 1st February of this year by charging for telegrams from Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai 15 per cent. additional to the former rate of $2 per word, to cover the heavy loss on exchange at present incurred by the companies in making their gold out-payments to the administrations beyond the Companies' telegraph systems. The imposition of this increased charge is viewed very unfavorably, and is generally regarded as excessive. While the Companies charge $2.30 per word, the Chinese Government continue to take messages for Europe at $2 per word Instead of the Companies requiring their old customers to make good the loss by the fall in the gold value of silver, from which we are already heavy sufferers, surely the administrations beyond the Companies' telegraph systems should share in this loss. It seems to me that we should now rather increase than relax our efforts to effect a reduction in telegraph rates. On the Companies' own shewing a reduction from $2. per word is possible without entailing on them any very serious consequences.

The need for an alternative cable connection between Hongkong and Singapore is urgent, as when the line between Saigon and Singapore is interrupted, Hongkong messages to and from Europe, America, and elsewhere have to go through Siberia—In the event of political complications or war, Hongkong might easily be cut off from telegraphic communication, and it is of the first importance to foreign trade, and otherwise, to have the proposed duplicate cable between Hongkong, Labuan, and Singapore; in fact the advantages to be derived are overwhelming and as public interests are safeguarded your Committee acted wisely in recommending the duplicate cable being proceeded with. In all probability the work will be commenced at no very distant date.

The cable, connecting Gap Rock with Hongkong, works satisfactorily and this with the Gap Rock Lighthouse is a great boon to shipping. So soon, however, as the Government is reimbursed for the cost of the Lighthouse and the connecting cable, from the increased light-dues now being levied, care should be taken to get the light dues reduced to their former level as was promised by our late Governor. Shipping is our life, it should be absolutely free, with no tolls of any kind thereon. Our Observatory in connection with the shipping trade might be more useful, and the Government agrees that it is a case for enquiry whether the existing expenditure thereon is not excessive, and whether the work performed does not include an undue proportion of research and observation which, though probably of interest to the scientific world, has no special value for Hongkong taxpayers who provide its cost.

The general depression of trade, which became more marked throughout the world after the financial crisis of 1890, has continued with unabated severity until the present moment. The apparent paradox that the trade of China was larger in 1892 (than in 1891) with a decrease in revenue and with a decrease in the quantity of staple goods landed and shipped, is explained by the statistical secretary of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, who finds that,

"It is ascribable to the great depreciation in the gold value of silver, which enhances the market value of imports and allows of higher prices being paid for exports destined to gold currency countries without adding to the laying-down cost."

As a matter of fact, if the values were estimated in silver there is a gain of a little more than 1 per cent., while if estimated in gold there was an apparent loss of about 11 per cent.

Trade will continue to suffer seriously and be attended with well nigh insurmountable difficulties while there are violent and uncontrollable fluctuations in exchange, and the gold value of silver remains shrouded in a wearing state of boundless uncertainty. England hitherto has occupied a position of supremacy in the financial world, and is more deeply interested in the future of silver than any other country in the world, yet she elects to be led by the "Gold Bugs" of the city of London and delays favoring a return to international bimetallism. Gold and silver worked admirably together for two hundred years previous to 1873; the old system and the old partnership between the two metals gave what is required, viz.—stability, and is as practicable to-day as it was then, if England did not block the way. If permitted to follow her present policy English manufactures will have to give way in favor of industries in India and the Far East, and British trade with silver-using countries must sooner or later disappear.

The stoppage of the free coinage of silver at the Indian Mints would be most mischievous and dangerous, and the Shanghai Branch has rendered good service by stating the situation so clearly in their letter of 10th February last to the China Association in London, and the Singapore Chamber of Commerce decided wisely to pass resolutions in January last, strongly urging the Government to press upon the Home Authorities the necessity for full consideration of the Colony's interest, and that no final decision should be come to without the consent of the Legislative Council there. From Appendix J, page 43 you will observe that your Committee fully supported these resolutions.

The restrictive legislation in America and Australia against Chinese has been rather increased than modified, to this colony's disadvantage; and so long as our emigration Laws remain unamended, Emigration will be from the neighbouring ports—which ports will derive the benefit though it is so much needed here. I therefore earnestly urge the Chamber to memorialise the Government to modify the existing Ordinance. Another benefit to trade would be an enactment rendering compulsory the registration of all Chinese partnerships; the Chinese asked for such a measure in a numerously signed petition to the Government in 1882, and they prayed that "hongs or shops be required to register and to appoint a fixed date withi which all shops are to send in without delay the real names and surnames of their masters." The notice of the Government had been directed to the question by the Chamber as long ago as 2 d November, 1877, and though Government replied on the 28th August, 1878, that "it would be very inexpedient to carry out such registration," I think, in view of the Singapore Legislative Council having, only two months ago, adopted a resolution in favor of Registration, the Chamber would do well to again move in the matter, as registration is both a means of identification and a precautionary measure against fraud. European houses trading in Hongkong voluntarily make known the names of their individual partners.

In the interests of the mercantile community I felt it my duty to join in the Memorial from the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies calling the pointed attention of the Home Authorities to the alarming and constant increase in the cost of the administration.

There is no objection to paying liberal salaries to our official servants for good work, but there is a decided and growing feeling that the aggregate cost of the Government is much in excess of what it ought to be, that the staff is far too numerous, and that in many cases no adequate return is given for the handsome salaries paid. This impression finds some justification in the recent disclosures in the Post Office, Treasury, and Audit Departments.

The reasonable request for a local commission of enquiry was thrice refused by the Colonial Government and therefore I think your Committee was fully justified in supporting the Unofficial Members' appeal to the most Honorable the Marquis of Ripon; because if the strictest economy is not practised, the natural effect will be increased taxes on house property and shipping.

It is most encouraging to this Chamber to find that its efforts are so ably supported by the China Association; to read its last report, and letters attached, and the speeches at its annual meeting on the 21st February, as well as to see in its correspondence with what vigour and versatility the Association addresses itself to the array of topics with which it concerns itself, and how ready it is to undertake work that promises to be of utility to the important commercial interests which link England to the Empires of China and Japan is indeed truly refreshing. There is no clashing between the association and the Chambers of Commerce—on the contrary, there is the heartiest co-operation.

I am sure it is the unanimous wish of members to offer our very grateful thanks to the Association, and to its very able executive officer, Mr. R. S. Gundry, for the zealous interest, they have ever taken in our representations, and for the important services they have rendered.

Your Committee readily responded to the invitation to submit names for membership, and now that 25 to 30 Hongkong candidates have been enrolled as members it would be well to follow the lead of Shanghai and Japan and to form a Branch of the China Association here, by which means we should be able to keep in closer touch with the parent Institution and be the more likely to secure common action and simultaneous dealing with important matters as they may arise. These are times when it is more than necessary for the whole community to pull together for the common weal.

The policy of the China Association, enunciated so clearly and firmly, is the one which should animate the Foreign Ministers at Peking, the Consuls at the Treaty Ports, and your new Committee. Mr. Pollard, whose name is still held in the highest esteem in Hongkong, spoke truly when he said that the old Oriental spirit, which always has animated the Government of China, as it will animate every Oriental power, in negotiating Treaty relations and stipulations, still pervades the Chinese Government. That spirit should be checked by a proper insistance in bringing forward in a calm but definite way to the notice of the Foreign Office the reasons which necessitate the keeping of China to the due observance of Treaty rights. Chinese will constantly endeavour, and if not repressed, will succeed in infringing Treaty obligations, as they have undoubtedly done in 1892.

In having acquired our ex-Governor, Sir G. Wm. Des Vœux, as President for the ensuing year, the China Association and the Colony of Hongkong have secured an undoubted advantage, on which they are to be congratulated. Towards the close of his Governorship Sir William's health had unfortunately given way, and though the Chamber differed from his opinion on several subjects, and could not approve of all he did latterly when laboring under the disadvantages of broken health, yet the very highest estimate is retained of his undoubted abilities and of his great capacities as an administrator. We never failed to profoundly admire his sterling honesty of purpose, and staunch independence of character. I am sure that you will all agree that we hold the warmest of friendly feelings for Sir William Des Vœux, and the most earnest wishes for his restoration to health. With him as its President the China Association will continue to exercise great power in promoting the interests of the vast trade, commerce, and shipping of the Far Eastern world, and must continue to grow in its wide career of usefulness.

Mr. Bellilios spoke at considerable length.

The motion to adopt the report and accounts was carried unanimously.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

Chairman—Hon. J. J. Keswick.

Vice-chairman—Mr. A. G. Wood.

Committee—Hon T. H. Whitehead, Messrs. N. J. Ede, R. M. Gray, H. Hoppius, C. Janisen, H. H. Joseph, and J. H. Scott.

This concluded the proceedings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

TOMBSTONES.

TO MESSRS. BROWN JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, HONGKONG.

Messrs. Brown, Jones & Co., are informed by the public of Hongkong, through the undersigned, that their beautiful blue circulars have attracted the attention they deserve, and as a fitting occasion now presents itself, on account of the arrival of the steamship *Carmarthenshire* with new tombstones, the people of this Colony are all going to kill themselves forthwith in order to enjoy magnificent burials.

It is also thought advisable that Messrs. Brown Jones & Co. (since people have now some inducement to die) should take some arsenic, sulphuric acid and quantities of laudanum and mix it up with our water supply, because it is only wise to make some money in these hard times, and besides, dear Messrs. Undertakers, business is business. The greater the havoc, the happier for your trade. This advice the public offer you free.

If you so desire it the community of Hongkong will be happy to organise special services for invoking the aid of heaven to increase the prosperity of your trade.

Should you like people to be convinced of the beauty, etc., of your tombstones and burying apparatus, it will not be half a bad idea for you to get into a grave, just as a sample or specimen, say, and have a nice monument of your very own stones on top of it, to exhibit your wares "as a guarantee of good faith."

In conclusion allow us to offer you a bit of advice. The next time you circulate expenses, please engrave on them something attractive, or lively—the likeness of a shrouded corpse, with gaping eyes, or skull and cross-bones, for instance. It will be a further inducement for people to die.

With best wishes to you, Messrs. Undertakers, we have nothing more to-day.

CERBERUS,
—— Secretary.
To the Community.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1893.

DRINK.

The scholars of the China Coast have agreed that the word "drink" is used too often and that the monotony of its repetition should be done away with. As substitutes or synonyms, they suggest the following:—

To tip the ardent; to gilly-guzzle; to gulp together;
To irrigate arid glands; enjoy a symposium;
To bathe the palate; to take a wet;
To lave the tonsils, deluge the liver;
To gargle, imbibe, absorb or get outside of;
To flavor the breath and
To change the flavor of the breath;
To liquefy, fluidize, inquirgitate or moisten;
To expand the waist; to drown the snakes;
To raise the diaphragm; to see Aquarius;
To use a buccalave, dentilave or irrigant;
To lubricate the œsophagus; to gently trickle;
To scrub the stomach; to lay the dust;
To dilute the bile or dissolve the cobwebs of the inner man;
To crook the knee, bend the elbow; to empty a bowl,
Use a glass darkly, gaze upon the wine;
Worship Bacchus, rebuke Silenus, console Gambrinus;
Take Highland dew, tip the decanter;
Use the flowing, destroy drought, float the back teeth,
Or give the microbes a swim;
To suck the goatskin, pull the cork, open a flask,
Turn the faucet, or monkey with a bunghole;
To lixiviate, deflorescc, slake, or irrigate;
To toy with the rosy, to dally with a bottle;
To pump in ballast, make sluices of ourselves,
Play tank, drive nails in our coffins,
Pour libations to Lethe and offer oblations to John Barleycorn.

Many of these chaste phrases are now employed by the *jeunesse dorée* of the Far East.

FIGHTING IN ACHEEN.

THE TAMIANG EXPEDITION.

Further particulars are to hand concerning the recent fighting between the Dutch and "rebel" troops in Acheen.

The official account of the expedition reads as follows:—At the beginning of March information was received by which it appeared the enemy was renewing his attempts to make the communication with Seroeway difficult. In consequence of this a new reconnaissance was made by the *Anna*, the provision steamer *Sumrel Rawa* and armed boats from the warships. Past Rantau Pakan an obstruction made of beams and rattan was met with, which could not be steamed though, and it had to be cut under the enemy's fire. On the return trip also the flotilla was fired upon at this spot the next day. At Seroeway the situation was unchanged. According to information from spies the enemy was busy strengthening his position more and more. In consultation with the Military Commander of the district, it was decided to send out a new expedition, the object of which would be to remove all obstacles on the river and to drive the enemy out of all his stockades round about Seroeway, to do him as much damage as possible and in this manner convince the chiefs and population that they can gain nothing by further opposition. The co-operation of the marine forces was asked for and secured. On the 30th March the united land and sea forces which, counting the crews of the armed boats and launches, were about 500 strong, under the command of Colonel van Pal. They were led by Major Meulemann and the doubly fastened obstacle across the river by Rantau Pakan together with seven stockades which had been erected for its protection were taken and destroyed. The marine force lost five wounded and the land forced one killed and four wounded. The little transport *Koerier* suitably armed, took a very active share in the fight and did excellent service, especially in the destruction of the obstacle across the river. This obstacle was much stronger than before and consisted of coco-nut and *nebong* trunks and beams lashed together by iron chains and steel wire. Numerous stores and seven *lalil s* were left in our hands by the flying enemy. On the 1st of April the troops rested at Seroeway. The next day they went up stream from Seroeway to some stockades near Toempa Tengah. The land force amounted to about 280 men; the naval brigade to about ninety. After a heavy fight, in which we lost 4 killed (privates) and 37 wounded, amongst whom were three officers, the hostile stockade were taken. They were defended to the last by the enemy. The sixty-three corpses which were found within the stockades alone bear witness to this, and their losses outside must also certainly have been very considerable. Of our 37 wounded Lieut. Schroeff, Commandant of Seroeway, died shortly after, and also a marine. Amongst the 35 remaining there are six badly wounded, amongst whom is Naval Lieut. Mensert with a shot through his right eye. Up till now the 25 wounded sent to Medan are doing very well. Only the slightly wounded were left behind at Seroeway. Amongst the 53 dead bodies found in the stockades none were those of Tamiang people. They were evidently all Achinese, principally from the states bordering the coast.

A "LIVE" BUDDHA.

A few miles distant from Ningpo is a lively little country market town, known to the country side as Yen-t'ou, with its 2,000 or 3 000 inhabitants. About a month ago, half-a-dozen shaven-pated votaries of Gaudama suddenly appeared at Yen-t'ou carrying with them another of their number whose shiny, melon-shaped baldhead seemed to emit forth "rays of oily light" in the warm spring sun, and whose grave but rosy cheeked face seemed like the very sphinx, for the silence the man maintained, as he sat crossed-legged like a tailor on a pedestal, *in the centre of a room* in the house his quasi "showmen" had hired for their purpose. Indeed he would have been an exact copy of "Patience on a monument" had not his folded hands, with the tips barely touching his nose, and the bent head looking at them, indicated that he was a personification of the "Living Buddha"—for such was the desire of the half-a-dozen "workers" that brought the man, who intended that he should represent that deity. Soon rumours began to be mysteriously circulated about the market town that this "Living Buddha" hailing from the Western Heavens—the popular name for Thibet—was able to cure the diseases of his worshippers as well as to answer the prayers of his suppliants "quicker than any other divinity in the town." Then there appeared people who began to swear that *their* prayers had been answered in some miraculous way the moment they burned incense and *kow-towed* before his altar; but the most remarkable thing of all was that the speed of the answers depended upon the size of the offerings, and that the more a man paid to the priests, the more reliably and quickly were the devotee's prayers answered. Then people began streaming in from all parts of the country to worship at the improvised "living shrine," and the faces of the whole band of greasy-looking bonzes began to assume a cheerful and even jolly aspect as the silver came pouring in, in one continual *chink, chink* into the Buddhistic coffers, for, be it known, man being by nature an imitator if the thing to be imitated be a fashionable and popular one, so in this case everyone followed his neighbour, sceptic as well as devoter, in worshipping at the "Living Buddha's" shrine, as no one wished to say when questioned that he had not been to *chin-chin* that Joss. So every man Jack, as well as female Jill, amongst the denizens of Yen-t'ou and the country within fifty miles around, came and paid his or her ten cents or dollar, as the case may be, according to the degree of faith of the donor—and the priests were satisfied. But here was the rub, although his companions seemed ready to shout for very joy at the prospect of soon rolling in wealth if things went on in the same way for another six months, why was it, that the "Living Buddha" evinced neither animation nor happiness at the supreme devotion of his worshippers? There he sat, tailor-like, silent, immovable, like a rosy cheeked sphinx, and would have been taken for a piece of sculpture but for the occasional blink of the downcast eyelids! So things went on as merrily as the marriage bells for a month or so, when one day a "big swell" from Ningpo, hearing of the miraculous living "Buddha," came to Yen-t'ou to satisfy himself, and being "big," of course, would not go through the exertion of walking or riding in his sedan chair to the improvised temple, but ordered "Buddha" to come to *his* quarters, which happened to be the house of the Patriarch and Headman of the town. The Buddha's showmen would willingly have disobeyed the command, but they dared not, and so the prodigy was carried in a covered stand borne by eight bearers, like any idol of wood or stone, to the Patriarch's house to be examined by the would-be worshipper. Arriving before the visitor, the rest of the bonzes were told to take their tea in another room and questions were put to the "Buddha" as to who he was and what his antecedents were; but he slowly shook his head and tears came coursing down his fat, oily cheeks. Paper, brush and ink were then put before him and this was what he wrote, 'Save me if you can, oh great man! for I am a native of Shaoshing and a poor victim of the base monks in the outer room. Two months ago, while at Ningpo, these priests got hold of me and having made me take a narcotic, shaved my crown while I lay in a stupor, and when I awoke, being hungry, they gave me pilau boiled rice mixed with pork lard, but before this they gave me a certain kind of liquor which afterwards turned out to be something to destroy my voice. After having eaten my fill and put my hand to my head, which felt rather 'cool,' I attempted to cry out and express my horror at my sudden transformation into a priest of Buddha; but, alas! only a gurgling and husky noise proceeded from my throat, and I found myself, as it were, dumb! But this was not all! the larded rice weakened my limbs and I felt, as it were, paralysed. Oh! save me! Save me!" As is usual in such cases wherever there is something of special interest, every one belonging to the household had crowded into the room to watch the narration, feeling as it were that each and every mother's son of them had a right to share in getting the first revelation. The "Big man" ordered that the priests who had come should not be allowed to go away; but immediately the "Living Buddha" had laid down his writing implements every one rushed out to collar the scoundrels and perhaps give a surreptitious kick for having been gulled into paying ten cents or more to the priests for the privilege of the *kow-towing* to a drugged man, the sharp rascals, doubtless having "smelt a rat," had vanished somehow or other, and could nowhere be found! With a yell of disappointment the men, and indeed all Yen-t'ou who happened to be near by, rushed to the improvised temple, but there again it was found that everything had been forestalled, and it occurred to some observers that of the halfdozen priests who had been there up to the previous day four of them had started off that morning on some sort of pretence, and, of course, had taken all their "spoil" with them, leaving the two who had accompanied the "Buddha" to the Patriarch's house, but who were smart enough to get away in some boat before they were found out. It almost seemed that these rascals had a kind of intuition that they would be found out, for they had taken everything of value away with them that very morning when the "bubble" was broken. Now the landlord of the house weeps over a few dirty monks' shirts as the rent for his house, and the eight chair-bearers of the "Living Buddha" want to know from whom to get their fare. The *greatest* victim of the priests—*for* all were their victims with the exception of the "wise man"—was speedily set to rights by the simple process of a cup of fresh ginger and hot water and, later on, a cup of tea with salt instead of sugar. Half an hour afterwards he had regained his voice and another collection, headed by the "big man" made him happy, and "Living Buddha," having become transformed into an ordinary citizen of this great empire, returned the next day to his home in Shaoshing richer by some $50 than when he came a month ago, clad as he was in all the 'odour of sanctity' as a representative and prototype of the Great Gaudama!—*Mercury.*

THERE ARE NO SECRETS IN CHINA.

FAMILY GOSSIP RIVALS THE SMARTEST NEWSPAPERS.

"In China a 'private house' is unknown. Any one can go anywhere, and if there is the least provocation he will do so." So says Rev. A. H. Smith, after many years of missionary service in that country. To shut the door is a bad sign. "What is going on within, that he dare not admit his fellow-townsmen?" people are likely to say. There are no newspapers, no objects of general human interest to attract attention, and, as men and women must be interested in something, it is natural that they should be full of neighbourly gossip From Mr. Smith's account of the matter it is plain how very little Chinese and Yankees have in common. Every Chinese has relatives beyond all count or remembrance. His wife has as many more. His married children add to the ever widening circle. By the time he is 60 years of age a man is related to hundreds upon hundreds of individuals, each of whom is entirely conscious of the relationship and does not forget or ignore it. Not only do all the members of this army of relatives feel themselves entitled to know all the details of one's affairs, but the relatives of the relatives—a swarm branching into infinity—will perhaps do the same. If a man is rich or a magistrate they certainly will do it. One cannot make a business trip to sell watermelons, to buy mules, to collect a debt, of which every one will not speedily know all that is to be known. Chinese memories are treasure-houses of everything relative to cash and to dates. How much land each man owns, when it was acquired, when pawned and when redeemed, how much expended at the funeral of his mother and at the wedding of his son, how the daughter-in-law is liked at the village into which she has married, the amount of her dowry, what bargain was made with the firm that let the bridal chair, all these items and a thousand more everybody knows and never forgets. Though two men at a fair may do their bargaining with their fingers concealed in their capacious sleeves, it will go hard if the neighbors do not discover the terms at last. There are no secrets in China. Everybody crowds in everywhere—if not in sight, then behind the arras." Every one reads every dispatch he can get at. He reads "private" letters in the same way. "What!" he exclaims, "not let me see?" No wonder the Chinese have an adage, "If you would not have it known that you do it, do not do it."—*Chicago Herald.*

THINGS TO REMEMBER BY.

If a great fortune were unexpectedly left me (and it *would* be unexpected) I'll wager anything that I should never forget the time or place where I first heard of it. Or if I should go home to-night and find (which God forbid) my house burned up, and everything in it, I'm equally certain that the main circumstances connected with the event would stick in my memory until all the Peat's pictures fade out in the light of the life that is to be. 'Twould be the same with you, I fancy? Yes.

And here comes a woman who will not soon forget the month of December, 1890. It is not because Christmas comes in that month, for it is what she lost, not what was given her, that makes that particular time stand out above other times. And what she lost was her health, a matter worth talking about, as one never can tell when he may be more interested in that subject than in politics or the price of provisions

She says her illness began with nausea. She could keep nothing on her stomach, and threw up what she calls "a dirty green fluid." Now this dirty green fluid is not a thing to be disgusted at but to be studied and understood. It is bile, and bile is one of the most important agents in the getting rid of the contents of the bowels. It oils the way, so to speak, and helps to make the mass of stuff inside there more liquid and easily moved. The liver gets it from the blood, and when our machinery is all right we don't know there is such a thing in our bodies. But when the liver is torpid and lazy, then the bile stays in the blood and poisons us all over. It makes the head ache, the skin yellow and dry, and finally is expelled from the mouth, as this woman says. Nature can't use it the right way, so she throws it overboard the best way she can, which is a bad and sickening way indeed.

Our lady friend goes on to mention that her tongue was covered with thick slime, her appetite was poor, she had a foul taste in the mouth, and what she ate gave her great pain in the chest and back. All these symptoms were signs of one trouble, and liable to do an immense amount of mischief, just as a wild animal loose in the streets may do a variety of mischief before he is captured and shut up again.

"I felt cold chills all over me," she says, "and would sit over the fire for hours, for I felt so chilled and often had to get up and walk about the floor."

This was a miserable state to be in, and nobody ever experienced it without looking back to it with horror and dismay. That is, if he ever got over it; for some never do. They get worse and worse until the doctors shake their heads, and old friends wipe their specs and think about certain funerals that are going to come off before long. For this disease is the essence and substance of almost all the rest, no matter what names they are called by. It scatters death with both hands, and fills you so full of pain and misery—mind and body—that you soon don't care much whether you live or not.

Well, let us hear more from our friend. "I had so much pain," she says, 'that it took all the power out of my body. At times my breathing almost stopped. I would gasp for breath and for hours I was in agony. After any simple food I was so bad I had to lie on the couch, and one night *I thought I was dying.*

"Last April my husband persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, that had cured him of liver complaint. I got a bottle from Mr. Jack, in High Street, and in a few days felt easier, and after taking three bottles more I was completely cured and have had no pain since. *I never felt better than I do now.*

"Yours truly,

"ISABELLA LIDDELL MCEWAN,

"78, Fisherrow, Musselburgh, near Edinburgh

September 17th, 1891."

We congratulate Mrs. McEwan on her recovery and there are thousands who will do the same. Four months of acute indigestion and dyspepsia is enough, many suffer for years because they either never heard of, or won't use, the remedy that cured her. And to enlighten them she wants us to publish this little history. Now she will remember April as well as December.—[*Adv.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2nd May, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer red. to 32° and sea level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Tokio	29.08	...	...	E	2	...	...
Nagasaki		...	...	W	2	...	...
Shanghai	29.92	51	87	W	2	0	...
Foochow		...	...	SSE	2	0	...
Amoy	29.80	71	95	W	2	0	...
Aaping	29.84	80	...	W	2	0	...
Swatow	29.82	74	...	N	2	0	...
Canton	29.92	86	...	N	1	0	...
Hongkong	29.86	72	94	NW	1	0	0.01
Victoria Peak		...	...	NNW	1	0	...
Gap Rock	29.85	72	95	N	1	0	...
Macao	29.88	67	93	NW	2	0	...
Hoihow		...	...	...	0	0	...
Haiphong	29.91	71	100	WNW	2	0	...
Bolinao	29.81	87	69	WNW	2	0	...
Manila	29.78	91	56	NNW	2	0	...
Cape St. James		...	...	SW	4	0	...

3rd May, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer red. to 32° and sea level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Tokio		...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki		...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai		...	...	...	...	...	...
Foochow		...	89	NE	2	0 d	0.17
Amoy	29.99	67	89	NE	2	0	...
Aaping		...	...	...	...	0 g	0.26
Swatow	30.03	70	...	N	1	0	...
Canton	30.02	72	84	NE	1	0	0.76
Hongkong	30.00	71	70	N	1	...	...
Victoria Peak		...	...	NNE	1	...	...
Gap Rock	29.98	...	...	N	1	...	...
Macao	30.02	70	80	N	1	0	...
Hoihow		...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	30.02	71	100	NNW	1	0	...
Bolinao	29.96	87	72	N	2	0	...
Manila		...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James		...	...	SW	4	0	...

Barometer rising. Gradients remain for northerly winds—sea slight. Weather—cloudy and cool. (Issued at 10.30 a.m.)

a—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. b—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. c—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. d—Direction of the wind to two points. e—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. f—State of the weather, 0 Blue sky, 1 Detached clouds, 2 Drifting rain, 3 Fog, 4 Gloomy, 5 Hail, 6 Lightning, 7 Overcast, 8 Passing showers, 9 Squally, 10 Rain, 11 Snow, 12 Thunder, 13 Visibility, 14 Dew (wet). g—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

A. Doberck, Assistant Meteorologist.

Hongkong Observatory, 3rd May, 1893.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.86	30.00	29.97
Temperature	72	72	72
Humidity	68	78	72
Direction of wind	E	E	E
Force	1	1	2
Weather	fd	fd	fd
Rain	...	0.76	...

Highest open air temperature on the 2nd.....71
Lowest open air temperature on the 2nd.....67

A. Doberck, Assistant Meteorologist.

Hongkong Observatory, 3rd May, 1893.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE BORNEO HOTEL AND STORES COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned are now prepared to PAY the FIRST DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. to CREDITORS of the above Company. CLAIMS which have not yet been sent in should be forwarded without delay.

H. B. DUNLOP,
STANLEY L. POWELL, } Liquidators.

Sandakan, 15th April, 1893. [529

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL NEW ROTISSERIE will be OPENED on SATURDAY next, May 6th, 1893. Patronage Solicited.

S. H. SCHMID,
Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893 [530

PUBLIC AUCTION OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS ON CONSIGNMENT,
Ex Steamships "SHANGHAI," "OCEANIEN," "GAELIC," &c.,
ON
SATURDAY next, May 6th, 1893,
AT 2.30 P.M. SHARP,
AT THE
AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,
Comprising:—

An Invoice of SADDLES, SADDLERY, STABLE REQUISITES, &c.

An Invoice of PEEK FREAN & Co.'s BISCUITS, 1lb. & 2lb. Tins,
(in Excellent Condition).

HAND SEWING MACHINES.

ALSO,

Invoices of JAPANESE BOTTLED BEER (quarts), LAGER and PILSENER BEER, CHAMPAGNE, WHISKIES, BRANDY, RUM, CLARETS, CIGARS, &c.

Also for Sundry Accounts,

SUIT LENGTHS of SUMMER TWEEDS and FLANNELS,

LADIES' COSTUME LENGTHS in BOXES, INDIAN MUSLINS.

A QUANTITY OF

WATCHES, LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS and ONE Fine American CHEESE, 70lbs. weight.

On view on Friday and Saturday A.M.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Valuators.

Auction Mart, 17, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893 [531

PUBLIC AUCTION OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ON
MONDAY next, May 8th, 1893,
AT 2.30 P.M. SHARP,
AT THE
AUCTION MART, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,
Comprising:—

HANDSOME DRAWING-ROOM SUITES (9 pieces), MOROCCO COVERED, EASY and other CHAIRS, TAPESTRY COVERED CHAIRS, DINING & BED-ROOM SUITES, LEATHER COVERED SUITES, HALL and OFFICE FURNITURE, SIDEBOARDS and OVERMANTELS, EXTENSION DINING TABLES, DINNER WAGGONS, DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, DINNER SERVICES, COOKING STOVES, CURTAINS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, CLOCKS, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, WIRE WOVEN MATTRESSES, DRESSING TABLES, WASH-STANDS, TOILET SETS, COMMODES, SOOCHOW BATHS, &c., &c.

On view on Monday A.M.

☞ See Expresses.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Auctioneers & Valuators.

Auction Mart, 17, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 3rd May. 1893 [532

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person...$35.00
Tiffin$15.00

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast$0.50
Tiffin$0.75
Dinner$1.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [528

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE LONG RANGE CUP and SPOONS will be Shot for on SATURDAY, the 6th instant. Ranges, 700 and 800 yards. Time, 3 P.M.

ED. ROBINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [533

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by FREDERICK HEWETT under the Style of W. HEWETT & Co. at this Port is Closed from this date, and Messrs. BRADLEY & Co. Hongkong will Act as AGENTS for the Liquidation.

W. HEWETT & Co.

16, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [520

NOTICE.

WE have this Day Established ourselves as GENERAL MERCHANTS and SHIPPING and COMMISSION AGENTS at this Port.

BRADLEY & Co.

16, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [521

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY of the NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY hitherto held by us has this Day been Transferred to Messrs. BRADLEY & Co. Hongkong.

W. HEWETT & Co.

16, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1893 [522

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,

Telegraphic Address "SOBRINOS," Hongkong. (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,
Under Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s Offices.

☞ MESSRS. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected.

FOR SALE
by private treaty;
THREE FIRE ENGINES and a large quantity of Valuable Machinery.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [170

For Sale.

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1893.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:—

HONGKONG...Mr. W. Brewer.
" ...Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.
" ...Messrs. Heuermann, Herbst & Co.
" ...Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
" ...Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
" ...The Hongkong Trading Co.
" ...Man Yü Tong, Hollywood Road.
MACAO.....Mr. M. F. da Silva.
AMOY and FORMOSA... } Messrs. N. Moalle & Co., Ld.
FOOCHOW ...Mr. H. W. Churchill.
SHANGHAI & NORTHERN PORTS } Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.
JAPAN..... } Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.
BANGKOK ...The "Bangkok Times" Office.
SINGAPORE...Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
PARIS and LONDON ... } Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.

or to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
Pedder's Hill,

Hongkong, 30th January, 1893.

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER
"MONTIARA,"
AS SHE NOW LIES IN KOWLOON BAY.

Length 75 feet.
Beam 17 feet.
Depth of hold 7½ feet.
Registered Tonnage 75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with ironwood frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [30

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG," AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCKS.

THE Engines of the *Chop-cheung* were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type, Cylinders 20½ and 38" dia., with a stroke of 26." The Crank Shaft is 6½" dia. at the Crank pin and 7" dia. at the journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L.P. 3½" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia., Air Pump 14½" dia. by 13 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 13" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10ft. 2" by 9ft. 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2ft. 7" dia.; Dome, 44" dia. by 4ft. high; Tubes, 184 in number by 3" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Docks.

For further particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [31

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., Ld.

RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.

BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.

PORPOISE-HIDE WATERPROOF BOOTS,

RACE GLASSES WITH SLING CASES.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1893 [52

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1892.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

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Hotels.

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE HOTEL OF THE EAST FOR WEST-ENDERS.

BEST LIQUORS procurable in the Market, good ACCOMMODATION and CIVILITY. Come and see how we have transformed the old "STAG."

WILLIAM WATERS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1893. [352

THE WESTERN HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

OLD "BEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET AND COMFORTABLE HOME FOR MEN OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE,

The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODATION.

They come as Strangers but leave as Friends.

BEN. FRANKLIN TAYLOR.
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1893. [389

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been Leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is Now Open and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SUMMER RATES.

One person, per day	$ 4.00
One person, per week	25.00
One person, one month	$70 to 80.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week	45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month	120.00

For full particulars apply to
VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893 [225

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the 'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

JOHN C. FOSTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892 [27

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL, AMOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG,
Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [28

TAKARADZUKA HOTEL.

ONE HOUR AND A HALF FROM KOBE, *via* NISHINOMIYA.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR.
LOVELY SCENERY AND COOL NIGHTS.

THE IRON-MINERAL BATHS and WATERS are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for Gout, Rheumatism, Chlorosis, Eczema and other affections.

For terms and particulars, apply to
MISS A. HUGHES,
or Manageress.

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HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [66

Auctions

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1893,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALE ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET,
(for Sundry accounts.)
A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE in SILK TAPESTRY and PLUSH, MARINBURK UPHOLSTERED EASY CHAIRS, ENGLISH MOROCCO COVERED LIBRARY SUITE, MARBLE-TOP CENTRE and OCCASIONAL TABLES, TEA-TABLES, MUSIC-STAND, BUREAU, WRITING TABLES, CHIFFONIER, CARPETS, RUGS, WHITE LACE CURTAINS, Handsome OVERMANTELS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, LAMPS, CLOCKS, VASES, ORNAMENTS, FENDERS, &c.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE & CHAIRS, Handsome DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, BREAKFAST and TEA SETS, Fine ELECTRO-PLATE, GLASS WARE, &c., SIDEBOARD with GLASS BACK, DINNER WAGGONS, &c.

DOUBLE & SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP WASH-STANDS and SETS, LADY'S and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING TABLES, BEDROOM SUITES, SINGLE and DOUBLE WARDROBES with PLATE GLASS BACK, CHEST OF DRAWERS, BEDROOM, TOILET and BATHROOM REQUISITES, COOKING RANGE, ICE-CHESTS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale, and the above will be on view on Friday, the 5th May.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1893. [517

To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 1ST & 2ND FLOORS of No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.

Nos. 11 & 12, COOMBE ROYAL—a large Furnished House at Magazine Gap.

No. 10, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occupied by the New Oriental Bank in Liquidation.

NEW HOUSES in RIPON TERRACE—Bonham Road, near Breezy Point.

NEW HOUSES, in Elgin Street, Peel Street, and Staunton Street.

No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS,
FLOORS in Blue Buildings.
GODOWN, No. 14, Blue Buildings.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Magazine Gap. Very cheap Rental.

GROUND FLOOR No. 5, Shelley Street.

NORMAN COTTAGE in Albany Road.

"THE WILDERNESS," Caine Road.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1893 [316

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS (Furnished or Unfurnished) above the KOWLOON CLUB, Kowloon, with Two BATH ROOMS. Separate entrance.

Apply to
DORABJEE NOWROJEE,
Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1893. [479

TO LET.

A DETACHED, 8 Roomed HOUSE on Robinson Road with Garden.

A. B.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1893. [430

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ROOMS TO LET.

FROM and after 1st April, 1893, to monthly tenants only, ROOMS in the old portion of the HOTEL, facing Queen's Road and part of Pedder Street.

Terms for a ROOM and BOARD $70 to $75 per month. Application to be made to the MANAGER or to the Undersigned.

By Order,
R. LYALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1893. [373

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1893  1893.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN 6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 24th May.
EMPRESS OF CHINA 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 14th June.
EMPRESS OF INDIA 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 5th July.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and Call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.

The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

The Steamers on the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1893. [3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaelic (via Honolulu).....Tuesday, 9th May.
Belgic (via Honolulu).....Thursday, 8th June.
Oceanic (via Honolulu) ...Tuesday, 27th June.

THE Steamship
"GAELIC"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 9th May, at daylight. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Through Tickets issued Passengers to Europe or to cities in the United States or Canada, are good for transportation to the Missouri River by the Central and Union Pacific Railways only. East of the Missouri River, Passengers have the choice of various Railway lines to New York, *via* Chicago, St. Louis, Niagara Falls, Washington, Philadelphia, &c.

Particulars of the various routes can be obtained on application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1893. [2

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu) } Thursday, 18th May.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) } Tuesday, 30th May.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) } Saturday, 17th June.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 18th May, at 2 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of $10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1893.

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS. Sole Agents for PATEK PHILIPPE & Co., Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
73] Opposite the Telegraph Office.

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central. 632

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1893. [4

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Hongkong, 27th September, 1892. [376

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Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [24

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Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [9



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